

provinces.

Neither side seems to have looked for opposition from Octavius whom they regarded as an inexperienced and helpless youth. However, he decided to give up his studies in 144 BC and return to Rome to claim his inheritance. Antony, who had already spent Caesar's money for his own purposes, defied him; but Octavius sold enough property to pay Caesar's bequests out of his own purse and thus secured the friendship of the dead general's soldiers and the

44 BC

After Caesar's death

The sudden death of Caesar threw Rome and Italy, and soon the eastern half of the empire, into turmoil. The assassins apparently had expected public approval and had made no plans to seize control of the government; the Senate approved, but had little actual military power. Mark Antony, Caesar's appointee, was Consul; and LEPIDUS, Caesar's master of the horse (assistant to the dictator), had a legion under his command; furthermore, hosts of

Caesar's veterans were in the city. Antony acted quickly, seizing Caesar's papers and a huge sum of ready cash, and made terms with the conspirators. He had Caesar's will read and approved, and he arranged for a great public funeral. The will showed Caesar's generosity even further, for in it he left his gardens for a public park and gave about \$5⁰⁰ each to every Roman citizen. He made his eighteen-year-old grandnephew, Caius Octavius, his adopted son, and bequeathed him $\frac{3}{4}$ of his fortune. By an eloquent speech at the funeral, Antony stirred up a riot. The mob went wild with rage and frightened the assassins into leaving the city. Thus Antony was free to carry out his plans to make himself dictator. Then began a scramble for control of the legions stationed in various parts of the empire. Brutus and Cassius made for the East where many troops were stationed in anticipation of Caesar's Parthian campaign. Antony tried to win over the Gallic legions, as well as Caesar's demobilized veterans in Italy and the

the fanaticism of the old triumvirate was followed by a cold-blooded and cruel proscription. Under which a list of 300 senators and 2,000 equites, the political opponents of the three dictators, was drawn up and posted. Anyone who killed one of the proscribed and brought in his head was paid in cash. Cicero's name was on the list, for Antony could not forgive the orator's attacks. The failure of Octavius to prevent the murder of Cicero is a great blot on his record, but he probably felt

populace. He won over two of the legions⁽²⁾ which were returning from Macedonia to serve Antony, and enlisted a force of Caesar's veterans. He was also clever enough to establish friendly relations with the aged orator Cicero, who returned to Rome to take the lead in the Senate. When Antony left for the north, Cicero delivered a series of bitter denunciations against him; and Antony was defeated by an army raised by the consuls which joined that of Octavius. Brutus

and Cassius had control of the eastern provinces. The Senators, thinking they were now safely restored to supreme power, decided to cast Octavius aside. But Cicero had made another mistake - instead of using Octavius, the great orator and the Senate had been used as his dupes. When refused the consulship and rewards for his soldiers, Octavius marched on Rome, took possession of the city and had himself elected consul. He then joined Antony and Lepidus in an agreement to divide the supreme power at Rome among them. They were legally appointed triumvirs to pacify the commonwealth and were given absolute power for five years starting in 42 BC. This second triumvirate was different from the first one in that it was quite legal - the first was only a secret alliance. The triumvirs divided the western provinces among them - Octavius getting the least valuable ones. But he was to be joint commander in the war against the republican armies in the East.

(3)

that he was in no position to resist against Antony's determination to get revenge. This wholesale slaughter was partly for revenge, but mainly to get money, for the property of the proscribed was confiscated and sold. The need for money was acute, for the triumvirs had made extravagant promises to get soldiers, and the state treasury was empty. Hence money had to be found in some way to keep the troops from deserting.

44 BC AFTER CAESAR'S DEATH

The conspirators found that the daggers of the Ides of March had been wielded in vain. They had no plan, whereas Caesar's henchman MARK ANTONY, a dissipated gambler, had the consulship and Caesar's papers, and Caesar's heir, his cold and calculating young grand-nephew OCTAVIAN, had Caesar's name and estate. Antony roused the rabble with his famous funeral oration.

trike with the State, employed public funds, used Coalinga Camp, and was declared a public enemy.
Cicero never came closer to being princeps (his idea of Platonic philosopher-king) than at this time. Between September, 44 BC and April 43 BC he circulated his famous "Philippic orations, a series of 14 antirhetorics aimed upon Antony, which only succeeded in making his own death imminent. Antony and Octavian, necessary partners, combined with Lepidus (who had been Caesar's second in command and had succeeded him as pontifex maximus) in the Second Triumvirate (43 BC)

MAR. 15, 44 BC

FOLLY OF THE CONSPIRATORS

Roman writers who clung to the old republican tradition honored BRUTUS, CASSIUS, and their associates as tyrannicides who struck to save the republic. Actually, however, the republic was already dead, and few people, except those who hoped to share the profits of exploiting the provinces, regretted its demise. The republic was no longer a system of popular government, for the

earlier governing oligarchy and the sovereign people in the persons of the riffraff at Rome had for 75 yrs shown clearly their incompetence to govern decently. BRUTUS was an unsuspected thorn in it.

The attack on Caesar was worse than a crime - it was a colossal blunder; by it the work of reform undertaken by an intelligent and humane dictator was stopped. Civil war broke out again, and the stable monarchical government which was necessary was established only after an orgy of bloodshed into which the visionary and selfish conspirators had plunged the Ancient world.

44BC

MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS
85? BC - 42 BC.

Son of Marcus Junius Brutus d c 77 BC
and Servilia - half sister of Cato the
younger.

Brutus and C. Cassius LONGINUS were
the principal assassins of JULIUS CAESAR
He had sided with POMPEY, but after
the battle of PHARSALA, Caesar pardoned
him, made him governor of CISALPINE
Gaul (46 BC) and in 44 BC urban Praetor.

nevertheless he joined Cassius in the plot against Caesar. After the murder of Caesar, Brutus went east, and, in the republican cause, joined Cassius and held Macedonia with him.

Late in 42 B.C., OCTAVIAN and ANTONY arrived, and a battle was fought at PHILIPPI. When it went against the republicans, Brutus committed suicide. Brutus' wife PORTIA was the daughter of CATO the younger. Brutus had a contemporary reputation as a STOIC philosopher, and his admirers have regarded him as a second Cato, driven reluctantly to commit murder in order to save the republic. His detractors on the other hand have considered his friendship with the self-seeking Cassius as indicative of his true character.

most for civilization. Both were snatched away from their work by untimely death. But Caesar, master in war as he was, always preferred statesmanship and was free from Alexander's boyish liking for mere fighting.

The seven campaigns in the five years after Caesar crossed the Rubicon left less than 18 months for reorganization. Even this short time was in broken intervals, between wars while, too, the whole routine of ordinary government had to be taken care of. The new work remained incomplete; and

44BC

CAESAR'S CHARACTER

Caesar has been called the one original genius in Roman history. His generous courtesy and unrivalled charm won all hearts, so that it is said his enemies dreaded personal interviews, lest they be drawn to his side. Toward his friends he never wearied in forbearance and love. In the civil war young CURIO, a dashing but reckless lieutenant lost two legions and did much good work - to Caesar's great peril. CURIO refused

action to give his murder, and found death
in the field, and later, with no word of regard,
upon the desolate way to leave it kindly by
response to C. L. D. youth and to "his father in
his good fortune from his former success."

No man ever excelled Caesar in quick perception
of means, policy of means, dash in execution, or

business acumen. His opponent Cicero said of him:
"He had genius, understanding, memory, taste,
reuben, industry, exertion." Numerous
disputes he had of the many activities he could
carry on at one time, and of his dictating six or more
letters to as many sections of his empire. Sapp a modern side,

"He was great as a captain, statesman, lawyer, general,
orator, poet, husband, governor, mathematician,
ambassador."

No doubt, "Caesar was ambitious." He was not
a philanthropic enthusiast morally, but a broad-
minded, intellectual genius, with a strong sense
delight in ruling well. He was clearly what was
to do, and knew perfectly his own supreme
ability to do it. Caesar and Alexander are the two
captains whose conquests have done most

44BC

FLIGHT OF THE ASSASSINS

Caesar's assassination led to 14 yrs more of dreary civil war, before the Empire was finally established on a firm foundation. The murderers had hoped to be greeted as liberators. For the moment they were the masters of the city; but, to their dismay, all classes (even the senatorial order) shrank from them. In a few days they found themselves in extreme peril. At Caesar's funeral his lieutenant and friend, Marcus Antonius (Mark ANTONY) was permitted to deliver the usual oration over the

dead body. His outfit and furs were found
the fragments of furs against the entrance.
He was now, all day was hostile; and the con-
sideration that in the eastern provinces, where Cocca had
the form of Pompey was still a strength to the
architects.

In the West, central fell to 3 men, ANTONIUS
and OCTAVIUS CAESAR. Antonius, the son of Cocca's
father, was a desolate, violent, daring soldier.
OCTAVIUS was a good-natured and adopted son of
Julius Cocca. He was an excellent soldier
youth of 18, and at first he owed his importance
wholly to his connection with the great dictator.
Each party despised, or thought to see "the boy";
but he soon proved himself the strongest and
strongest champion of the empire. At first there 2
leaders were rivals, each pointing to his and
successor of Cocca. By the sound policy of
Octavius, however, they united their forces; and
to secure the West thoroughly, they took into
partnership LEPIDUS, general of Gaul and Spain.

44BC

Mar. 15, 44BC

CAESAR

Caesar wielded autocratically the power his whole life had aimed at. His enemies heaped honors like coals of fire on his head; by 44BC he was DICTATOR FOR LIFE. His portrait appeared on coins, his statue in temples. He ordered his refusal of a kingly crown recorded in the Senate's minutes, whose regular publication he had decreed. He controlled finance, foreign policy, the provinces and elections.

He created new patricians, packed the Senate,
and withdrawn the consuls. He assumed the
responsibility of a tribune and the responsibility
of a censor, while he kept
Cicero in a villa by the Tiber.
He thus rivaled the nation's
patricians, the idealists, and the emperors.
And by the "miserable" and the "knew and
dumpling" "cousins". They killed him, on
the 23rd March, 44 BC, at the foot

of Pompey's statue in the PORTICO of
Pompey's Theater, where the Senate was
meeting

APR. 15
1948

He was 58
THE UNFORGOTTEN INTERLUDE

In a few months Caesar had won the favor of the
Roman people, the sympathy of the aristocrats down
in Italy, and the enthusiastic reverence of the provinces.
He was still in the prime of a strong and active
manhood, and had every reason to hope for a
complete victory.
No public enemy could be named against him
within the empire. One danger there was: looking
across his long path, but with characteristic
dash, he quickly refused a head-on, absorbing

It better to die at any time than to live always in
the fear of death. And so, in the midst of preparation
for expeditions against the PARTHIANS & GERMANI
to secure the frontier, the doggo of men whom
he had spared struck him down. A group of
incommunicable men who plotted to take his life, - led
by the emperor CAESARUS and the most influential
BAUTUS, whom Caesar had shared with former. They
accomplished their crime in the Senate house,
in the bed of March (March 15), 44 BC. Standing
around him, forming upon him a ring to ask
a favor, the assassin suddenly drew their
daggers. According to an old story, Caesar at first,
calling for help, stood on his defense and wounds
came; but when he saw the third and trusted
Brutus in the crowding pack, he cried out sadly,
"Then, Brutus!" and drawing his toga
around him with calm dignity, he waited
no longer, but went at the foot of Pompey's statue,
bleeding from 23 wounds.

JANUARY 44BC

Caesar was voted Dictatorship for life.

About the same time
decrees of the Senate ordained
that an Oath of Allegiance
should be taken in his
name.

